CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1832. [NO. [illegible]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Subscriber will do well to call on Thomas Cochran immediately and pay the same.

A. TORRENCE.
May 29. 82 3w.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.
May 29. 82tf.

For Sale or Rent,
On Reasonable Terms,

ONE Half of the *WHARVES and WAREHOUSES*, situate in Lower Fayetteville, the well known property formerly owned by Mr. Duncan Thompson, and purchased by the Incorporated Henrietta Steam Boat Company of the State Bank of N Carolina, March 1st, 1830. For the accommodation of Boat Owners, I will let the privilege of loading and discharging at either of the wharves. There are two wharves with sufficient room for the despatch of business.

In my absence apply to Duncan MacRae, Esq.
SAM'L F. NELSON,
Proprietor one half of Henrietta St. Bt.
May 28th, 1832.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
In Store,
10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.—tf

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Montgomery County, on the 16th day of May 1832, a negro boy, who said when Committed that he belonged to John Gordin of Guilford County, N. C., and passed by the name of Ben, but since says be belongs to Mrs. Mary Blakely, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina, and that his right name is Frank. He is about 20 years of age, rather of light complexion, spare made, 5 feet 7 inches high The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

G. W. HILLIARD, *Jailer.*
Lawrenceville, N. C. May 17, 1832. 82-3t.

SITTING CHAIRS.

JUST received on consignment, 12 dozen *SITTING CHAIRS,* of various qualities, which will be sold low for cash.

JAMES BAKER.
May 18th, 1832. §81-6t.§

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 22, 1832. 81tf.

To Saddlers.

WANTED, a first rate Workman, who understands the business well; the kind of work I wish made are plain gentlemen's Saddles; best quality ladies' do, do., quilted work done in the neatest style; to such a hand the best wages will be given, constant employ, the cash paid every week, their expenses paid to this place, stage fare, &c. gratis, and if dissatisfied, paid back home again. If you won't come on these terms, what will you come for? Or are there no Saddlers in the country? I would have no objection to two hands of the same description. Apply immediately.

JNO. G. HOSKINS.
Charlotte, N. C. May 12, 1832. 81-4t.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT,
ONE Cask fresh Lime Juice,
Bunch Raisins,
Soft Shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,
Phosphorus Lights,
Scotch Herrings,
Six Bbls. Jameison's Water Crackers,
Port Wine,
Madeira do.

DAVID SHAW.
May 15, 1832. 80-6w.

ICE CREAMS!

MAY be had at the Subscriber's Store, on and after Monday next. D. S.

SALTED HIDES.

200 Large Salted Hides, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
May 15.—80-4t

FOR SALE.

FOURTEEN hundred and fifty acres of valuable *River Land,* will be sold on the 9th day of June next, known by the name of the McReynold's Land, formerly the property of Benjamin W. Williams. The said Land is situated in Moore County, on the south side of Deep River, and has extensive and very valuable Low Grounds, well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain; a most desirable situation for a dwelling, and an admirable Spring, convenient to all parts of the Farm. The sale will take place at Tyson's Bridge. Terms liberal, and made known on the day.

JOHN B. KELLY, *Agent.*
May 14, 1832. 80-ts.

Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
Proprietors.
May 1st, 1832.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice,* That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1832.

James Gaines and others, *vs.* Archibald McBryde & Thomas Waddill, Sen., Executors of John Montgomery, Esquire. } PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ON motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside, are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered,* That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer,* that the said Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in August next, and shew cause why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

JAMES McBRYDE, *C. S. C.*
May 15. 80-6w.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5 4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.
April 24, 1832. 77 tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

NEW CHEAP
FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson,* and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner,* will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk,* (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman,* will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,
Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond,* every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*
March 26. 78-6m.

REMOVAL.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and the sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely,* to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction,
December 6. 57tf.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 28th, 1831.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE Hon. WILLIAM GASTON will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies at Chapel Hill, on Wednesday the 20th of June next (the day immediately preceding commencement day.) A comment on the competency of that gentleman to discharge the duty assigned him is deemed unnecessary—But it is hoped, from the pre-eminent station which he occupies as a jurist, a politician, a scholar and an orator, that the attention of the public, and especially the Alumni of this University, will be sufficiently attracted to ensure a respectable concourse of visiters on that occasion.

Published by order of the
PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.
March 17, 1832.

CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

On the Resolutions proposing to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.—Jan. 4, 1832.

Mr. PEARSON said,

I regret that indisposition prevents the gentleman from Salisbury from entering into this discussion. I had counted upon his assistance in the heat and brunt of the contest. I did not expect to be thrown into the foremost ranks.

When I first looked at the resolutions, so great was my desire to settle the distracted state of the country, that *must* continue until something is done; so great was my desire to remove the source of the sectional feeling that has for many years divided this body, and prevented all wholesome legislation, and to bring about a new order of things, when we shall be actuated by one common principle—a desire to benefit our common country—that I was inclined to go for them. But I found the west, at least a large majority of the west, opposed to them; and, upon examination, I discovered they concede too much. If representation by counties be unequal in one House, it must be so in the other; and if the principle by which we propose to reform the House of Commons, and reduce the number of members, be a good one, we should adopt it in toto, and reduce the number of Senators also. The interest of landholders is peculiarly represented in the Senate, and the interest of *all* classes in the House of Commons. Will it be consistent with this theory to leave the Senate so nearly equal in point of numbers to the House of Commons? Should it be more than half? Is it more than half in any well balanced Constitution? Again, Sir, the resolutions do not provide that the amendments agreed upon by the convention shall be submitted to the people for their ratification. I am not willing unnecessarily to repose too much power any where. I wish the people to look over what their delegates may do, and to ratify their acts before they become a part of the Constitution; for these reasons I cannot vote for the resolutions as they now stand. I will trouble the committee with a few observations upon the subject, and shall then move to amend, by striking out all the articles except the 8th, which relates to the Seat of Government, and insert a provision for a general Convention, and ratification by the people. When we meet in general Convention, it will be time enough to fix upon such mutual concessions as may be necessary to *"enable parties to meet."* I should be willing to adopt 95 as the number in the Commons, 45 in the Senate, and to adopt federal numbers as the basis of representation in the Commons—federal numbers and taxation in the Senate. This would be a fair concession. It would secure equal representation, and preserve the relative weight of the two bodies. These are matters, however, which will no doubt be attended to by the Convention.

Mr. Chairman, no man can feel a higher veneration for the patriots who achieved the independence of this country than I do. No man more highly venerates the Constitution, which is the work of their hands, than I do. It was admirably suited to the times for which it was made, and as clearly establishes the claim of its framers to the wisdom of statesmen, as the battles of the revolution, their claims to the valor of soldiers; and, sir, I cannot feel that this veneration is laid aside, when I assert, that in its operation upon the present state of the country, the Constitution is *grossly unequal,* and is, of course, *defective!* for, sir, I have too much respect for the foresight of those great and good men to suppose that they intended or expected the Constitution, which was at that time adopted, would remain unchanged and unalterable, and would be pressed upon after ages, whether applicable to their condition or not. No man could then foresee the immense change that fifty years has effected; but every man of ordinary reflection must have anticipated a very great change, and a politician who would have held out the idea, that a Constitution could be so framed as to suit both the condition of the country *then,* and its condition *now,* would have been looked upon as a fool. To contend that the framers of the Constitution intended to hold it forth to the world as perfect, and expected it would be applicable to the present state of things, as well as to their own times, is to detract very much from their wisdom. I believe the present Constitution was intended as a mere *temporary compact,* formed in the hurry of the moment to suit the emergency, and under the full expectation that when the storm of impending war had passed over, and the sunshine of peace was restored, there would then be time to digest and mature a Constitution according to the principles and theory of correct government, so as to secure to all the blessings of liberty! and by a recurrence to the provisions of the instrument itself, the circumstances under which it was formed, the condition of the country at that time, and the history of that day, this view of the subject will be fully sustained.

Does it not seem strange that the fathers of the revolution, in forming a Constitution, retained the English system of representation by counties, without regard to extent of territory, population or taxation, and the English system of borough representation, and did not act upon, or in any way recognize in that instrument, the principle that "taxation and representation should go together"—a principle for which they were about to engage in an unequal war, and to maintain which they pledged their lives, their liberties, and their sacred honor? Can this be accounted for in any other way, than by supposing that it was intended as a mere temporary arrangement?

What were the circumstances under which the Constitution was framed? The colonies had just thrown off the British yoke—had scarcely realized the idea that the people could govern themselves—were deafened by the notes of busy preparation, and all the "pomp and circumstance of war"—a war with the most formidable nation in the world, aided by a strong body of tories in the bosom of the country! Under these circumstances, could they mature a Constitution upon the new principles and opinions for which they were about to contend? Could they make any but a temporary arrangement?

What was the condition of the country? The State extended west to the Mississippi river; it had not been laid off into counties farther west than Rowan and Mecklenburg; it contained about three hundred thousand souls. Was there the means of ascertaining the proper basis of representation? It was wise to adopt the old English system for the present emergency, and little was it expected that that temporary Constitution would be in use in 1832, after the State had become settled and improved, was divided into 64 counties, and contained 738,000 souls. Can it be thought for an instant, that it was expected the system by which every county is entitled to three members, would be kept up after the State was settled and laid off into counties as far West as the Mississippi? Was it foreseen that this Western territory would be *given away to get rid of it?*

And, sir, what is the history of that day? Many of the colonies acted under their old colonial charters until the war was over. A few, North Carolina of the number, in 1776 hastily drew up a Constitution, retaining most of the features—nay the very names of their old charters. All the States that formed Constitutions in 1776, North Carolina excepted, have since remodelled them—many of them more than once. Even the States that made Constitutions in 1790 have found it necessary to amend them, to meet the changes that have taken place! North Carolina alone has remained stationary, and failed to keep pace with the age. The journals of that day show that the framers of that instrument bound together by a common danger, that pointed the energies of the State to one object, and absorbed all selfish and illiberal considerations, completed the work in less than a week, and then engaged themselves in providing the ways and means of repelling the invading enemy. These circumstances all prove that this Constitution was a temporary arrangement. The hope that, when peace was restored, a Constitution could be formed ensuring to all equal rights and an equal participation in the blessings of government, has never been realized. As soon as the common danger was removed, as if the lid of Pandora's box had been lifted, the bad passions of men flew out; sectional jealousy, party feeling, and all the distraction that interest and ambition can originate, divided the councils of the State. As early as 1787, Governor Speight, of Newbern, introduced resolutions for a Convention. Attempts have been made, time after time; but the distracted condition of the country rendered them all abortive.

Mr. Chairman, the Constitution contains no provision pointing out a formal way to make amendments. It was no doubt thought unnecessary. The people have at all times a right to alter their form of government. But, sir, there is in the Bill of Rights a clause, by which we are solemnly admonished to make amendments to suit the change of times. "A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." What is meant by *recurring to fundamental principles?* Is it that the Legislature in enacting laws, and the judges and justices of the peace in administering them, are to recur to fundamental principles? No such thing, sir. The one is bound by a written Constitution, the other by established laws,—a tract is marked out for them, and they must keep in it. By *fundamental principles,* is meant, the original principles of social Union—the original rights of man; and the fathers of the revolution having themselves just recurred to these principles, by declaring the independence of this country, its separation from the mother country, and its determination to establish a government for itself, having in fact recurred to the sacred right of revolution—the right inherent in every people to change, modify or amend their government whenever it becomes necessary—thought it proper, in this solemn manner, to justify their course, and to admonish those who came after them, that whenever, by reason of the increased population and property of the country, or in any other way, the existing government ceased to operate equally on all, and to preserve the equal rights of all, it was right—nay, it was *absolutely necessary,* if they wished to preserve the blessings of liberty—to recur to fundamental principles, and change, modify or amend the Constitution. Truly, sir, this was spoken in the spirit of prophesy. It foretold that the blessings of liberty could not be preserved but by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles. We have neglected this admonition, and the blessings of liberty have not been preserved. One of the first blessings of liberty is equal rights. The right of representation is the dearest and most sacred right of man. With it, he is a free man—without it, a slave! Is the right of representation equal under the present Constitution? Has this greatest blessing of liberty been preserved? Cast your eye over the members of this House. Are they sent here by the same number of voters? Are any two counties equal in extent, in population or taxation? Still every county sends an equal number of members. This general view of inequality must strike the attention of every one. But particular cases will sometimes strike most forcibly. Let us advert to two counties, and institute a comparison.—Rowan is not the largest, nor Washington the smallest county. Rowan contains a population in federal numbers of 18,180; Washington 3,740—difference of 14,440. Rowan pays annually a land tax of $704; Washington $160—difference $554. Rowan pays annually a tax of $1,818; Washington $560—difference $1,258; Rowan and Washington send each three members, who have equal political weight. Is this equality? Is there any circumstance connected with the 300 voters in Washington which entitles them to the same political weight that the 1800 voters of Rowan have? Is their land better? In time of need will they furnish the same amount of money or of men? Why then shall one man, because he happens to live within certain marked lines called the county of Washington, be, for the purpose of representation, equal to six men in Rowan? It is caused by the operation of the unequal and absurd system of county representation, under which counties are considered equal for the purpose of representation, and unequal for every thing else. This is the strangest representation ever imposed upon a people, who believed they lived in a republican country! Sir, in the Federal Government, which is a Union between sovereign States, every district that sends a member to the House of Representatives pays the same amount of taxes. It would be thought monstrous, were all the counties compelled to pay the same amount of taxes; but it would be right, sir. If they be equal in representation, they should be equal in taxation,—and sir, all the other States now have Constitutions in which the basis of representation is free white population or population and taxation combined. They are all wrong, or North Carolina is wrong.

But it may be said, this is a sectional question, a question between East and West. Will that alter the inequality? Take the line laid down by a conspicuous man of the East, Mr. Stanly, in a former debate upon this question: draw a line from the corner of Granville south through the State, and you have 28 western and 36 Eastern counties. Take as the proper basis, federal numbers in one House, and federal numbers and land taxation, which is the correct rule: for if negroes be included in federal numbers, it is not right to [illegible] them again in taxation. Or to avoid disputes, take federal numbers and taxation generally in the other, and how does the calculation stand?

28 Western counties contain in federal numbers.	347,[illegible]
36 Eastern counties	[illegible]
In favor of West	55,308
28 Western counties pay a land tax	$11,220
36 Eastern counties	12,421
In favor of East	1,201
28 Western counties pay in taxes	32,064
36 Eastern counties	36,958
In favor of East	4,894

Upon the basis of federal numbers, if the number of members remain the same, the 28 Western counties would be entitled to 104 members, the 36 Eastern to 84, giving the West a majority of 20. Combining federal numbers and land taxation, the West would be entitled to a majority of about 18 members, and combining federal numbers and the whole taxation, the West would be entitled to a majority of about 16. Under the present Constitution, the East has a majority of 24; so that on the first principle there ought to be a difference of 44, on the second of 42, and on the third of 40. And this, too, after conceding the basis of white population entirely. Is this fair? Is it equal? I appeal to the gentlemen of the East, and ask them if it is right to exclude the West from an equal participation of political power? I appeal to them as citizens of the same State, members of the same family, and ask if they can lay their hands upon their hearts and say, they will hold power to which they have no right, and which accidental circumstances alone placed in their possession? Will they reply in the language of a King of England, when questioned as to his right to the crown? "My father wore it, and gave it to me, and by this right I'll wear it."

Sir, there is another grievance under the present Constitution, one that very materially effects the growing prosperity of a portion of our State. I allude to the difficulty, almost impossibility, of dividing the large counties in the West. Your citizens have a right to expect that their convenience in attending courts and other public meetings will be consulted by the erection of counties of a reasonable size. The size of counties should be regulated by convenience on one hand—restrained by county expenses on the other. Under the action of these balancing principles, counties will neither be too large nor too small. But, sir, when a memorial is presented to this body, respectfully praying the erection of a new county, the subject instead of being decided by these principles alone, is influenced wholly by the consideration of political power. It is not asked, are the complaints well founded—will the extent of territory, the population and the taxation of the proposed new county, justify its erection? It is gravely asked, how will the addition of three members affect the power of the East? And the answer governs the decision. Memorials upon memorials have been presented, and have been rejected upon the consideration of political power alone. And, sir, they will always be rejected until the system of county representation is abolished! Some new counties, it is true, have been erected. Most of them were obtained by striking off a new county in the East, as an equivalent. All were forced from a reluctant hand. Look at your mountain country! without public patronage, without the encouragement of a liberal and correct policy, it has grown and become populous and wealthy in spite of your neglect. How much more improved would that country now have been, had you pursued towards it the policy observed in every other State towards their unsettled territory—had you supported and helped it on by the fostering arm of government—had you even offered a proper measure of convenience to those who are inclined to settle it? The county of Ashe is an instance in point. That is mountain country, but the county is of convenient size, and the county of Ashe has increased more in the last ten years than any county in the State. But the misfortune is, that as the difference in political power becomes definite and certain, as you approach the point of equality, the chance of a new county, it has really always been a *chance,* is lessened; and, my word for it, sir, reform the House of Commons, let the Senate remain as is proposed in the original resolutions, let eight in the Senate be the eastern majority, and you never will see another new county. Is not the settling and improvement of our western country a strong consideration for calling a Convention, when experience makes it clear that under the present Constitution, collaterally it is true, but no less certainly, insurmountable obstacles are opposed to the adoption of liberal policy?

One of the blessings of liberty is the enjoyment of a good government and good laws, with as little expense to the people as the nature of things will admit. Is not the Legislature unnecessarily large?—Would not half the number make as good laws, in a much shorter time? Is there a necessity that the Legislature should meet every year? It appears to me, sir, that if the Legislature met biennially, the policy of the State would be more permanent—the laws less fluctuating. The practical operation of laws would be seen before they were repealed; your people would find out what laws you had passed before they were altered; and sir, all this would be attended with a saving of at least $25,000 a year. Is this nothing, sir? I believe I need not press this consideration upon gentlemen who know so well the value of money, and who are so little inclined to tax the people.

But, sir, there is another and a weighty reason for calling a Convention. The State is torn and destracted by sectional feeling; all wholesome legislation is marred; the Legislature meets not to provide for the general good, but to witness the struggles of factions. This has been the case, and will be the case until these differences are settled in Convention. Do gentlemen wish to see this state of things continued?—Will they refuse to join in a measure that will unite us as a band of brothers? We were told a few days ago in the discussion of the appropriation bill, by the gentlemen who took part in the debate, that, however much they were inclined amicably to settle these differences, if the appropriation was refused, they could not go with us, as it would have the semblance of acting under compulsion. They said they *would not move a step with a rod over them.* Will those gentlemen pardon me for reminding them that this proposition has been made time after time, and has been as often spurned by them; and that it appears to us that they refuse it now for the reasons they refused it before. It seems to us, sir, that the excitement upon the State House question proves clearly the unhappy distraction of the country, and demonstrates the necessity of Convention; and, being unable to appreciate the feeling by which the refusal of the appropriation is made an imaginary *rod* held over their backs, we are forced to think it is a mere excuse for their illiberality, a mere cloak to conceal a reluctance to resign power to which they are conscious they have no right. From this remark I must be permitted to make one exception. One of those gentlemen has always been a liberal [illegible]. When a question was proposed, he stopped not to ask, did it come from the East or the West? It was sufficient for him to know it was right. And although we lament, as the most unfortunate consequence of the appropriation question, that we now see him in the adverse ranks, ready to lend his powerful arm to crush right and uphold wrong! we believe, in the moment of excitement, when he permitted his feelings to be too highly wrought up, in the discussion of a favorite question, and in the moment of disappointment, when he reminded us of his former friendship and found he was not able to sway us, he permitted himself to be carried away by the feelings of "those among whom his lot is cast." We still respect his virtues and admire his talents. We consider him an ornament to this House, an ornament to his native State, and we have regretted, and do now regret that, cramped and kept down by the illiberality of party feeling, his talents have not been able to display themselves upon a theatre where they would be an ornament to the nation. Are these the sentiments alone of the individual who now addresses you? The looks of all around me proclaim that the feeling is universal. We meet, in the world, with so much illiberality, so much prejudice and bad policy, that it is a relief to find a man whom we can love and venerate; it is sunshine to the soul. We are sorry it has been darkened by a passing cloud.

Mr. Chairman, permit me to make one or two remarks upon the appropriation. We are told, the obligation of a solemn oath bound us to vote the appropriation. The *oath* was pressed upon us as frequently, and with as much art as an experienced advocate presses it upon an ignorant jury that he does not respect, with the hope of acquitting a client whom he knows to be guilty! We were told the plighted faith of the State bound us to vote the appropriation! We could not think so. We admit Raleigh is to be the seat of government, until under an express provision of the ordinance, it is removed by a Convention; but, we believe, to have voted the appropriation this session, would have been to forestal public opinion; and, by a hasty exercise of the brief power with which we are invested, to prevent the exercise of a power reserved in the ordinance itself. I will put a case, sir. You own a plantation in a distant county; your buildings are burnt down; and the overseer, having good reason to believe that you wish to select a more eligible situation, sets to work and builds them up in the old place, without consulting you upon the subject. Would he not act in bad faith? Would he not violate his trust? Sir, we are confirmed in our view of the case by recurring to the history of the State House. Does it not seem strange that, after the Legislature in 1787 had called a Convention, and after this Convention, in 1788, had, by a majority of eleven, fixed upon this place as the seat of government, the Legislature, in 1789, should prove refractory and refuse to carry the ordinance into effect by voting an appropriation; that in 1790 the appropriation is again refused; and that in 1791 it was carried by but one vote—57 in the affirmative, 55 in the negative—one vote would have made it a tie, 56 to 56, as it was the year before, and the bill been lost! How is this explained? There were in the Legislature calling the Convention, and in the Convention, seven counties in what is now Tennessee represented; and by referring to the Journals, you will find they voted with the East. In the fall of 1789, Tennessee was ceded to the United States; the East, by the cession act, lost their Tennessee allies; and the West and Cape Fear successfully resisted the ordinance which had been obtained by this management, until the desertion of Timothy Bloodworth. His name, sir, had been consigned to oblivion. We remembered the treason, but had forgotten the traitor, until the gentleman from Wake was kind enough to bring his name to light by way of apology for his conduct. These facts speak volumes; but there is still further proof. Can any one suppose the Tennessee counties would have agreed to fix the State House within 120 miles of the Atlantic, had they not been fully assured of being ceded off, and erected into a separate State? Here, sir, here is *bargain* for you on a magnificent scale—a bargain by which the State *lost* her valuable western territory, and by which Raleigh gained the State House. The old men of the West told it to their children, whose young blood boiled with indignation at the recital; and we, the representatives of the West have refused to rebuild until the West are heard upon the question.

With a knowledge of these facts, it appeared to me strange that gentlemen, in advocating the appropriation, should dare to whisper the word "*bargain.*" I believe, sir, no gentleman professed to think this was a bargain between the West and Cape Fear; but, sir, the slander was sanctioned by the introduction of the pitiful wit of newspaper scribblers into the debate. There is one precious production that has been overlooked. I will read it, sir, not because it alludes to myself; were that all, "I would pass it by as the idle wind which I regard not;" but because it may have a tendency to injure the cause of Convention.

Here Mr. P. read extracts from the letter, as follows:

From the Western Carolinian.

"EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1831.

"Dear Sir:—The meeting on the subject of Internal Improvement, held in your town some weeks ago has produced a very considerable sensation in various parts of the State—I have just read an account of a very respectable meeting held on the 26th ultimo, in Beaufort, at which several sensible and patriotic resolutions were passed fully responding to what was done in Salisbury, and W. Gaston, the member from Newbern, showed me, a few hours ago, a letter he had just received informing him, that a large and highly respectable meeting was held in that town on the same subject."

"On yesterday, as the organ of the friends of the measure, Mr. Gaston introduced "a bill for incorporating the No. Carolina Central Rail Road company." He prefaced it by one of his happiest efforts, not long, but very impressive." "After the bill was read and passed its first reading, Mr. Pearson, of Rowan, got up and offered a similar bill for a rail road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, so that if both succeed, the people of the West will be well off for ways to get to market. But, the thing is too plain that both cannot succeed, tho' we will hope otherwise. The people of that section will have to choose between the two plans, and a knowledge of all the facts, will not leave them long in a state of indecision."

"The people of Fayetteville and on the Cape Fear, are very jealous of the central Rail Road scheme; this is not to be wondered at, but it is a matter of surprise that intelligent men of the Yadkin counties, should see things in the same light.

"Report here, says that there is a combination existing between the great men on the Cape Fear, and some of the aspiring men in the West,—and, of course they act together on rail roads as well as in politics."

No news yet of the convention question. The plan of the Ex-Governor, and his coadjutors of the West, is to keep it off at this Session. If it comes on, the Cape Fear men will vote against it almost to a man, and that will open the eyes of the West,—and, thus break up the "coalition." Report says it will be brought forward in some shape or other. I hear a good deal of talk about a *compromise* of the question. I believe the moderate men both of East and West, wish to see the question compromised."

Mr. Chairman, if the introduction of a Cape Fear Rail Road bill by a western man, is a proof of combination in 1831, would the same fact, with this difference, the one proposes to incorporate a company, the other to *call upon the General Government*, establish a combination in the year 1828? By referring to the Journals of '28, you will see a resolution introduced by Mr Fisher, from the town of Salisbury, in these words:

"Mr. Fisher presented the following resolution:"

"*Resolved by the General Assembly*, That the Governor of the State be, and is hereby requested to address a letter to the President of the United States, respectfully asking that he would order to this State a detachment from the corps of Topographical Engineers, for the purpose of making a survey with the view of ascertaining the best line for a Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin, above the narrows, and from the Yadkin to the Catawba, so as to connect the vallies of the Catawba and Yadkin with the Cape Fear; and also to make an estimate of the cost of erecting such Rail Road."

So that I have merely followed in the footsteps of one who marked out the tract for me, merely pursued what has until now been admitted on all hands to be the settled policy of the counties that trade with Fayetteville. Really, sir, the evidence of combination is so slight that I am forced to think the *writer* was indebted for the suggestion to a consciousness of his *own infirmity in this way*. These are odd times. Men have grown wonderfully suspicious, and I should not be surprised to hear a charge of combination between the great men of the East, and some aspiring men of the West. What would be the *modus operandi* by which to make out the charge? Some five or six years ago, the project of a Central Rail Road was suggested and supported with zeal and ability in the numbers of Carlton, the idea was neglected, was suffered to die away, was sneered at as the offspring of a feverish brain "that too much learning had made mad;" but, sir, when the red flames burst from yonder Capitol and ascended to the Heavens, a great light was spread abroad. Men fell, like Saul of Tarsus, to the ground. In a short time a meeting is *got up* in Salisbury. It is responded to from the sea shore, from Newbern, from Raleigh. The "scales drop from their eyes;" they see the *true light*; and all agree that the Central Rail Road is the only thing to save the State from ruin—*some think, it is the only thing to save the State House from removal.*

Mr. Chairman, let it not be supposed, from what I have said, that I am opposed to the Central Rail Road. I voted for the bill, and nothing that I could do or say shall be done or said to defeat it. Who can say what the energies of a pleople, when excited by a proper inducement, may not effect? The waters of the lakes and the Atlantic have been made to mingle; the distance between Ohio and the Chesapeak has been annihilated; and who can tell but in ten or fifteen years the Rowan farmer instead of looking to Fayetteville or Cheraw for a market, will be turned around, and be seen riding merrily along the Central Rail Road at the rate of 15 miles an hour. May I live to see that day! It will only furnish another instance that good may come of evil, and that circumstances in themselves slight, and *got up for other purposes*, sometimes lead to important results.

In the course of my remarks, I trust I have been able to satisfy the committee that a Convention is necessary to remove the inequalities of representation, to facilitate the improvement of our western counties, to avoid the unnecessary expense of a large sum annually, and to settle and remove the sectional questions that have long agitated our State. I now offer the amendment, and hope it will be adopted. The apprehension of danger in calling a general Convention is idle. Are we republicans! and do we fear to trust the people! The patient and quiet manner in which the citizens of the West have endured for many years the inequalities of the existing government, proves so forcibly their love of country and love of order, that it seems to be adding insult to injury, to say you are afraid they will run wild in Convention! Depend upon it, sir, there is more danger in withholding right from a free people, than in calling them together to consult about the redress of grievances.

The contest between the Commons of England and their proud and illfated Monarch Charles 1st, that deluged the country with blood, and convulsed with anarchy and civil commotion a long established government—our own revolution, that plucked from the British crown its fairest jewel, teach, in language that cannot be mistaken, the danger of withholding right. The formalities of a long established government, the magic wand of habit, may for a time sanctify oppression, but the people will in the end assert their rights. Let me not be understood to use the language of menace; far be it from me to intimate that our people will resort to revolution. We do not present a state of things, where the Commons are borne down and crushed both in civil and religious rights, by a proud King and haughty nobility; where colonies and the mother country are divided by the Atlantic, and differ so wide in interest that separation is inevitable. We are citizens of the same State, members of the same family, our interests are identical, and, although the people of the West never will cease to struggle for equality, and must eventually prevail, they will prevail by the force of reason and justice—never by civil commotion. The same patient forbearance, the same love of country and love of order that render the apprehension of danger of calling Convention perfectly idle, are sufficient assurances that the people of the West never will resort to violence. But, sir, did I believe the people to be so corrupt and disorderly, that it was dangerous to trust them in Convention, I should tremble at the awful danger of withholding from them rights, to which they know they are entitled.

Columbus, (Ohio) 12th May.

More Violence.—We learn from the late *Mount Vernon Gazette*, that the editor of that paper, the Rev. C. P. Bronson, was violently assaulted, on the 28th ult., by Col. Charles Colerick, who represented the county of Knott in the last General Assembly, in consequence of the refusal of the former to give up the name of a correspondent who had offered some strictures on a Jackson Caucus recently held in that county. Mr. B. was struck several times about the head with a weapon which Col. C. had concealed under his clothes; and was so severely injured as to be obliged to keep his room for a number of days. What aggravates this outrage, is the fact that the party assailed is a Clergyman, whose profession should have protected him from violence, while the assailant is a member of the Legislature, and consequently under even stronger obligations than ordinary citizens to respect the laws. We have indeed fallen on evil times.

State Journal.

The following is, in part, the disposition of the estate of the Hon. Israel Thorndike, merchant, lately deceased in Boston.

To his three sons, residuary legatees each about $500,000	$1,500,000
His fourth son, Andrew	80,000
His widow, in real estate and money, including the annuity, about	100,000
His daughters, Mrs. Loring, about	100,000
And Mrs. Francis	20,000
Widow Thorndike, in Ohio	6000
Mrs. How, 2000; Mrs. Wells, 2000	4000
His Coachman	1000
	$1,816,000

Besides to several neices in Jaffry, N. H. $1200 each, and several smaller Legacies.

The plan of ennobling men merely to get votes out of them, as men make pumps to get water out of them, is so much ridiculed in England, that it is said the Minister has serious difficulties in making out a list of flexible materials. A pretty good hit was made on this head by a Tory nobleman: lord Caernarvon was standing at the window of Brokoe's, with the Marquis of Lansdown, when the latter exclaimed, "what are the mob chasing that fellow without a coat for?" "I believe," said Lord C. "he is afraid of being caught and made a peer."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Globe (the Government paper) of Saturday last contains an article which has attracted, and will continue to attract, much attention among all thinking and reasoning persons. It is headed "*The Conversations of the President.*" It sets out with reciting the terms of the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Condict, a few days ago, declaring the lives and persons of the Representatives of the People to be no longer safe, &c. &c. and, alluding also to the allegations of Mr. Stanbery concerning the President's conversation on the subject of assaults upon Members of Congress, adds that "All these horrors have the Coalition worked up, out of the caning which Gov. Houston gave Mr. Stanbery, for the abusive speech published by the latter in the Intelligencer, and the subsequent affair which grew out of it, between the two friends of these parties, Messrs. Heard and Arnold!!" If the coarseness and levity of this language, with its double note of admiration, from the Organ of the Administration, do not add to the "horrors" of the present state of things, we much mistake the temper and taste of the People of this Union. To-day, however, other engagements of our columns not allowing us room, we do not propose to go into a commentary, but to submit to our readers the text thus introduced, from which they will learn, authentically, what are the opinions which have been expressed by the President, as recorded (or rather paraphrased) by the official editor.

EXTRACTS FROM THE GLOBE, OF MAY 26.

From certain remarks made by Mr. Barringer on the floor of the House, when the vote to admit these resolutions was taken, it seems that a conversation, held in his presence, between the President and the Rev. J. N. Danforth, is the groundwork of the monstrous charges presented, first to the notice of the House by Mr. Stanbery, and now to the nation by the rejected resolutions published in the Intelligencer, and which are re-echoed by the opposition prints throughout the Union. There were several persons who heard this conversation, and since it has become important as forming the pretence for the counterfeited apprehension exhibited in the resolutions quoted, we have taken some pains to ascertain the substance of it. We will not attempt to give the tenor of the long and familiar dialogue which occurred between the President and Mr. Danforth, who principally maintained the conversation, but we can lay before the public the "opinions" expressed by the President on the occasion, and other occasions in his fireside conversations with his friends in relation to this subject, with sufficient accuracy, to satisfy the inquiry of the prompters of the rejected resolutions. If Mr. Condict himself had really desired to know what the President thought or said in relation to the broil which has occupied so much of the time of the House, we have no doubt he would have told him his inmost thoughts, with all the open-hearted sincerity which marks his character; and that he would have made him sensible, as he did Mr. Danforth and the rest who heard him, of his virtuous republican principles and feelings.

The monstrous fabrications propagated through the opposition press, in relation to the President's private conversations, are intended to supply the place of proofs, and to support the insidious allegations against him, which are so artfully interwoven in the rejected resolutions. We are directly informed that Mr. Clay's most trusted agents have been busied in the effort to conjure up some alarming phantoms in connexion with the late affrays, and that Messrs. Doddridge and Mercer have been particularly anxious to pry, by an ex parte inquisition, into the private and familiar discourses of the President, by way of preparation for their contemplated proceedings in the House. They shall be gratified. They shall have not only every sentiment entertained by the Chief Magistrate, to obtain which they have expressed so much solicitude, but they shall have also the opinions expressed by him on the same subject, in the presence of one of the most honorable men of their own party in the hearing of the Editor of this print.

We shall give the sentiments avowed by the President in the interviews alluded to, without attempting to preserve the dialogue of third parties by which they were elicited, retaining, as far as recollection can furnish it, the emphatic language in which he conveyed his ideas. He said:

"That the arrest and confinement of Houston by the House of Representatives was an act of usurpation, not warranted by any grant in the Constitution:—that the punishment of Houston for the violation of the law, belonged to the Judiciary, not to Congress:—that the power of Congress to punish for contempts belonged to it only in its capacity as a body to preserve its deliberations from interruption:—that no *act* which did not *affect* its functions as a deliberative assembly, could be construed into an offence against it as a political body:—that it existed only as a deliberative body when its members were assembled together in the Capitol:—and hence *its power of self protection* was confined to *its walls*, for it had no being beyond them:—that the individual members of the House, when it was not in session, were upon a footing with other citizens—they were under the protection of the laws, and the courts would redress all injuries to them, as to others." To sustain this view, he adverted to the case of Casimir Perier, the present Prime Minister of France, and a member of the House of Deputies. He stated that from late accounts it appeared the Premier had, in the discussion in the House of Deputies, improperly aspersed the character of a French citizen—that the citizen awaited the adjournment of the House, met him beyond the walls, and chastised him for the insult.—The Deputy and Prime Minister complained to the House, and was referred by it to the laws and the judicial authoity for redress. And this, he observed, was the proper course.

The President expressly declared to Mr. Danforth, Barringer, and others, *that Gov. Houston's conduct could not be justified*, but asked in turn whether members of Congress could be justified in slandering private citizens, and in violating the rules of the House by departing from the topic under discussion for such a purpose? He maintained that the *slanderer* was worse than the *murderer*, because *disgrace* was worse than *death*—and so mcuh the worse, as death itself was no cure for calumny—that an honorable man would rather die than submit to have his character destroyed—*he lived for character.*

On the suggestion that the course taken towards Mr. Stanbery would lead to a scene of violence at Washington City, he observed, that the *mischief would cure itself*; that when Members of Congress became sensible by the occurrence of a few such cases, that the free citizens of the country would not submit to be abused by them, but would hold them personally responsible for slanders on their private character, they would cease to utter them. But that so long as Members of Congress were permitted to avail themselves of what was assumed to be a privileged station, to traduce private character—to assail the reputation of an American citizen, or that of his wife or daughter, (for innocent women had already been slandered in the debates of Congress,) it would inevitably lead to personal violence. It belonged to Congress, then, to prevent such scenes, by requiring its members to abide by the rules of the House, and not violate its order, their own constitutional duties, and the rights of the citizen, by wandering beyond the prescribed limits of debate; that it was the duty of the House, if it could not restrain, to expel disorderly members;—that libels on private character, promulgated on the floor of the House, and transferred to the public journals,—sanctioned by the character and protected from being questioned in a Court of law, by the constitutional privileges of the body—would drive citizens, as had been the case with Houston, to violations of the law as their only means of vindication; that, under such circumstances, Stanbery had invited the treatment he suffered, and had created the impression that he deserved it.

To an intimation made by Mr. Danforth, that public functionaries ought to be protected, coupled with the inquiry whether the President had no other protection than as Andrew Jackson, he replied that the law sufficiently protected them all; that the President had no other protection than as Andrew Jackson, and that was enough; that to men, conducting themselves properly, this precious book (alluding to a book of constitutions, on which he laid his hand) gave ample security; and that it gave Congress no right to punish for assaults and batteries committed in the streets; that the acts of Congress, in relation *to contempt to Courts*, showed the opinion entertained by it, that the offence could only be committed, in the presence of the body offended—and yet the House of Representatives, in the late case, had refused to be bound by its own principles as embodied in this law.

The only *additional* ideas advanced by the President, on this subject, in the interview at which we were present, we proceed now to give.

He said that he, as one of the soldiers of the revolution, would assert that they did not shed their blood in contending against the British tyranny, to transfer to the American Congress the most undefined and despotic power ever claimed by either House of the English Parliament; *that of trying and punishing for constructive contempts committed beyond the pale of its deliberations;* that ours was a government of written constitutions and laws—that no line in the constitution, or letter of any law, authorized either branch of Congress to assume jurisdiction over offences belonging to the courts and juries; that the Sedition Law itself, as it had the sanction of all the departments of government, had the semblance of right to countenance it, but that the authority recently assumed to punish for offences analogous to those provided for in that law, had not even the color of a legislative act to sanction it, and was exercised in derogation of the genius of our Government; that if tolerated in its small beginnings, it would make great encroachments in the end; that no people could submit to it for a length of time, without being prepared for the shackles which it would certainly impose; that he was sure free American citizens could not consent to principles which the subjects of the French monarchy had successfully resisted, although enforced by the influence of the Prime Minister—that they knew too well that the word prerogative *could not be found within the lids of the Constitution.*

The earnest manner in which the President expresses his opinions upon deeply interesting topics, especially upon political questions involving the liberties and rights of his fellow-citizens, gives a pretext to note-takers of his fireside remarks, to impute violence and ill temper to his conversation. There never was a more unjust imputation. There is indeed a peculiar boldness of thought, and energy of expression, in the President's conversation when discussing subjects of animating interest—but no man can mistake the generous enthusiasm which imparts emphasis to his tones, and an eloquent vehemence to his language, for passion or ill temper. On the contrary, the mind of every listener catches the natural warmth of his feelings, and it is only when some cold calculating political spy retires among his friends and gives garbled expressions to party malignity to work upon, that they are enabled to torture his conversations to mean something violent and improper. In the repetition of what has been uttered, the easy courtesy with which he passes from subjects which rouse the enthusiasm of his character to those of a light and cheerful cast, is lost—insulated expressions are given, and discoloured by added circumstances—and Jesuitical inferences are then employed to draw *alarming threats* from the expression of opinions supporting the legal rights of the citizen, against usurped authority.

These men commit a new outrage, by invading the familiar and private conversations in which the President unbosoms himself to those whom he supposes to be his friends, for the purpose of dragging him into the strife which they originate in the House. We have *direct information*, assuring us that Messrs. Mercer and Doddridge solicited a betrayal of what fell from the President, in the unguarded hours of social intercourse, as the basis of the Congressional proceeding we have noticed. We ask, what right has Congress to institute an inquisition into the private thoughts of the Chief Magistrate? They have none. The movers in this affair knew they had none: nor did they intend inquiry. They sought in it only a subterfuge, to give the name of a Congressional proceeding to the false and foul inuendoes, which they have embodied in the shape of resolutions. The persons, therefore, to whom we have referred, must stand responsible for this attempt, and will be forever branded by public reprobation, unless they adduce some evidence to sustain the *black insinuations* with which they attempted to charge the journals of the House.

The Tariff.—Mr. McDuffie yesterday concluded one of the ablest arguments ever delivered on the floor of the House, in which he demonstrated the injustice and oppression of the tariff, and pourtrayed its ruinous and dangerous tendency upon our institutions.

U. S. Tel.

A new Literary Journal.—Messrs. Hubbard & Edwards, of Cincinnati, have issued proposals for publishing a Periodical, to be entitled "The Western Quarterly Review." In their prospectus they state that the editorial department will be confided to three gentlemen, already known to the public by their contributions to the Eastern Reviews. The first literary talent of the West will aid the enterprise, and it is confidently expected that the eminent scholars and distinguished writers of the East and South will not withhold their contributions.

Anxious to enlist for the work the best efforts of the most gifted and thoroughly informed minds throughout the country, the publishers offer for each accepted article, Three Dollars per page.

Scolds.—I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold is because they cannot govern themselves. How then can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm. They are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

J. CAMPBELL,

In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCH[illegible]

Of superior qualit[illegible]mon Watches, of every description, silv[illegible]ons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

FOREIGN.

New York, May 25.

Later from Europe.—By the *Josephine*, in thirty days from Belfast, we have London dates in the Irish papers to the 21st ult.—They disprove the report of Capt. Fish from Breman, as to the rejection of the Reform Bill. It had passed by a majority of *nine* to a second reading.

The Belgian question also may be deemed settled—the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries having ratified the 24 articles, without waiting (though much urged by Count Orloff to do so) the instructions from Russia to her Ambassador to ratify: that ratification, it was not doubted, would soon follow.

The Cholera continues its ravages among all classes in Paris, though upon the whole it was somewhat mitigated. The average daily deaths from 1st to 14th April, were 550.

A debate has taken place on the subject of Poland, which elicited from Lord Althorp on behalf of the government nothing more than the following:

It was impossible for him at present to enter into an explanation of the views of his Majesty's Government regarding the affairs of the unfortunate country, the fate of which must have sunk deep in the minds of every free people. The Government had not had any communication from Russia, since these affairs had taken place, that could enable them to come to any definite determination on public documents. The hon. member had done his Majesty's Ministers justice in saying that they had not held out any delusive hopes to the Poles. Having said this much, for the reasons he had already stated, he must for the present, defer further explanation.

The House had adjourned till the 7th of May.

The Moniteur announces the law for the banishment of Charles X. and family.

A letter from the Hague, dated March 12, says, "The final declaration of his Majesty has been transmitted to the London Conference; he has resigned the Sovereignty of Belgium, and has acknowledged King Leopold."

We are delighted to see the spirit with which the House of Commons takes up the present political condition of Poland. The unanimity that prevails on the subject, and the sentiments uttered by Ministers in Parliament, if communicated, will make the heartless tyrant tremble on his throne.

Belfast Chron. of April 23.

FROM GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER.

The Moniteur publishes the report made by M. Taboureau of the whole number of deaths by Cholera, up to the 14th instant inclusive, from which it will be seen that the mortality, though deplorably great, is much less than public rumor had estimated it. The deaths on the 15th are stated to be 567; namely, 183 in the hospitals, and 384 at home; and on the 16th 512; namely, 183 in the hospitals, and 329 at home. From this it is evident that the disease is gradually and steadily diminishing in intensity.

Fires by incendiaries—but to which no political character appears to belong—continued to devastate many of the departments of France. The Cholera we are happy to state, has decidedly declined in Paris, although it now daily carries off many in the upper walks of life.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 14.—Our Cotton Market continues dull, the sales of the week amounting only to 9450 bales; but prices, upon the whole keep steady. The transactions comprise 280 S. Island at 11d. to 13d.; 3280 Bowed 6½ to 7¾d.; 1830 Orleans 6½ to 7¾.; 1570 Mobile and Alabama 5¼d. to 7½d.—No sales have been reported in Carolina rice. 2240 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine have been purchased from the quay at 12s. to 12s. 3d. per cwt., and 108 bbls. Am. Tar at 13s. per bbl.

April 16—There has been a fair inquiry for cotton to-day, and 2500 bales have been sold at former rates. On Saturday the sales were 2500 bales.

April 20.—The import of Cotton for one week past is 15,500 bales.

New York, May 28.

Late from Europe.—By the *North America*, from Liverpool, we have papers of 1st inst. from that port, and of 30th April from London.

Parliament having after the second reading of the Reform Bill, adjourned to the 7th of May, there is for a time a pause in the discussion of that absorbing subject.

From the Continent, the accounts are peaceful. The affair of the *Ancona* excursion, (inexplicable as it has always seemed, and still seems to us, on the part of the French) is amicably settled; though the French would still remain sometime, till Swiss troops in the papal service could relieve them.

The Belgian treaty yet wants the ratification of Russia, and by way of complicating the difficulties, the Belgian Governor of the territory of Luxemburg had been *abducted* by a Dutch partisan officer, and was detained in the fortress of Luxemburg by the authority of the King of Holland.

The Cholera has sensibly declined in Paris; but its ravages, both in the capital and in the provinces are still fearful. The report for Paris of Wednesday 25th, gives 281 deaths. The entire number of persons more or less severely attacked has been stated, in some accounts, as high as 50,900. The exact number of deaths is not known, it cannot be much, if at all, short of 13,000. It is remarkable, among all the sickness, that only three English residents at Paris are reported. The last persons of rank attacked were General Lobau and Count D'Argout; they have both recovered.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.

Cotton.—Owing to the heavy arrivals and a limited demand, the market has been in a dull state throughout the last week, and we have again to reduce our quotations generally ¼d. per lb., particularly for American description, which the holders have offered more freely. The sales amount to 10,365 bales, consisting of 440 Sea Islands, 11d. 16d.; 40 stained 6½d. to 8d.; 4790 Bowed Georgia, 5¾d. to 6½d. &c. The Imports are 36,362 bags.

The Rev. G. O. Andrew of Georgia, and the Rev. John Emory of New York, have been elected Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1832.

JACKSON AND BARBOUR MEETING.

A Meeting of the citizens of this Town and County, friendly to the election of Philip P. Barbour of Virginia to the Vice Presidency, was held in the Court House at Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th of June, pursuant to public notice. The Hon. Henry Potter was called to the Chair, and John W. Huske appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated in an eloquent address from the Chair. Mr. Edward J. Hale, supported in a pertinent address, the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

It is an acknowledged principle among politicians of every party, that all power emanates from the people: but unhappily this principle is most frequently violated by those who are loudest in its assertion. In order to arrive at the will of the people with most certainty, nominations of candidates, for the highest and most responsible offices in our government, should come from their primary assemblies. In the present critical state of public affairs, when the constitutional rights of the Southern people are in danger of total usurpation, it becomes the imperious duty of every man, who regards the interests of posterity, or is alive to the future glory of this Republic, to guard with a watchful eye, this great principle of political power. Whereas, the State of North Carolina has been pledged to support the nominee of the Baltimore Covention, by a caucus at Raleigh, in violation of this great principle, and against the will (as we believe) of the great majority of the good people of this State.

Resolved, That this meeting will use all fair and honorable means to maintain unimpaired, the principles set forth in the above Preamble, and that they view with unfeigned alarm, the violation of the same by individuals claiming to belong to the Republican party.

Resolved, That this meeting, believing that the present Tariff of duties bears onerously upon Southern interests, and that the peace and harmony of the Union have been threatened and disturbed thereby, would deprecate the election of any individual to the Vice Presidency who has aided and assisted in fastening the system upon the South, and who continues to support the same.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the political course pursued by the honourable Martin Van Buren, and of his nomination to the Vice Presidency by the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting highly approve of the convention proposed to be held in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th of June, inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and for the formation of an Electoral Ticket in this State, and that we will appoint Delegates to the same.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the integrity, ability, and patriotism of our distinguished fellow citizen P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, and that we recommend to the said Convention, his nomination to the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That our Delegates to the proposed Convention at Raleigh, be instructed to recommend Archibald McBryde, Esq., of Moore, as a suitable person for Elector in this District.

On motion, it was

Resolved, therefore, That Archibald McDiarmid, Alexander McNeill, William B. Wright, and Warren Winslow, Esq'rs, be and they are hereby appointed Delegates to the said Convention to be held at Raleigh on the 18th inst., for the said purpose.

Resolved, That the Editors of newspapers published in this place, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

And then on motion the meeting adjourned.

HENRY POTTER, Chair'n.
JOHN W. HUSKE, Sec'y.

The Good Cause.—The last Oxford Examiner gives an account of a meeting held in Oxford on the 26th ult., which was attended by from 150 to 250 citizens. The invitation had been extended to all the friends of the President, and yet only *five* Van Burenites were noticed by the Editor of the Examiner. The Examiner gives an account of the spirited debate which took place on the occasion, in which R. B. Gilliam, Esq., Dr. Wm. V. Taylor, and Spencer O'Brien, Esq. took part. The following resolutions submitted by Mr. Gilliam, were adopted, the first with one dissenting voice, and the others without dissent. The Examiner says, "It is proper to remark that there were present several gentlemen who were opposed to the 4th Resolution, but they declined voting.

Resolved, That our confidence in the firmness, integrity and patriotism of President Jackson remains unimpaired, and believing that upon his success in the approaching contest for the Presidency, hang consequences of the deepest importance to the welfare of this confederacy, we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to insure his re-election.

Resolved, That we regard it as essential to the best interests of the country, in selecting a candidate to be supported by us for the office of Vice President, to designate an individual, who will bring with him upon his induction into office a determination to restore the constitution to its original purity and to confine the operations of the government within the legitimate limits clearly defined in that sacred instrument.

Resolved, That we consider PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, of Virginia, on account of the spotless purity of his political life, his inflexible firmness, and his profound acquirements as a statesman, to be eminently entitled to the confidence and support of his countrymen for the office of Vice President.

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 18th of June, to form an Electoral Ticket for this State, for the support of Andrew Jackson and Philip P. Barbour, and that ——— be appointed Delegates from this meeting to attend that convention.

The blank in the 4th resolution was filled with the names of Gen. Thomas W. Norman, Mr. Spencer O'Brien, Mr. Rob't B. Gilliam, Dr. L. G. Watson, and Mr. Lunsford A. Paschall, who were duly appointed delegates to the State Convention to meet the 18th of June at Raleigh.

On Tuesday last, a political meeting was, we learn, held at Hillsborough, at which the following highly respectable delegation was appointed to the Raleigh Convention, viz., Jas. Mebane, P. H. Mangum, Walker Anderson, Jos. Ellison, and Hugh D. Waddell, Esq'rs. We also learn that the resolutions, (of which we have not yet received a copy), were adopted unanimously.

In the Speech of Mr. Pearson, on the Convention Bill, which we publish to-day, another interesting historical fact, which, for the want of a written history of the State, has been known to very few, is brought to light. It appears that the votes of the seven Tennessee counties contributed to fix the seat of government at Raleigh, and that for this act, they speedily obtained their reward, in being ceded to the United States for the purpose of being formed into a separate State. The facts are curious, and we refer the reader specially to them.

We had entered into the calculations necessary to arrive at the facts disclosed by "A Calculator," from the Raleigh Register, when it came to hand, and saved us the further labor. We ask the reader to look at it carefully, and then to say whether he does not concur with the writer, that "the present classification of the counties will be very unjust," while we hope that few will advocate a change to the system of either Georgia or Kentucky. The great obligations to either need not be stated. Our object was, and is, to point out the inequality between the districts in the West and those in the East. Leaving the Wake District out of view, because it is partly an Eastern and partly a Western District, the six Eastern districts contain a Federal population of 272,794, and the six Western a Federal population of 321,298. This is a state of things which cannot be submitted to by the West. She is sufficiently curtailed of her rights by the unjust system which prevails in the constitution of our State Legislature, without being subjected to a further loss of her weight in the National Legislature. We are pretty sure that an effort will be made to fix the Districts as they stand at present. Should it prevail, it will be owing to the fact that a minority of the people govern the State. On one account, we shall hardly regret its prevalence. It would rouse the people of the West to a more determined assertion of their rights, and resistance of oppression.

Shocking Accident.—A letter from a correspondent in Surry county, gives us the particulars of an accident by which Mr. Aquilla Windsor, a respectable citizen of that county, lost his life. On the 26th ult. the deceased, and a neighbor, were shooting a squirrel, when their respective dogs got to fighting, and in endeavoring to part them, the deceased struck one of the dogs with the but of his gun, which had been previously cocked. The jar given by the blow caused the gun to go off, and Mr. Windsor received the ball in his right temple, and almost immediately expired. He was an industrious, frugal and pious man, in moderate circumstances, and has left a wife and four daughters.

A very extraordinary article in relation to the President's conversations upon Houston's case, will attract the reader's attention. It is in a preceding column.

The Virginia Whig states, that another disgraceful act has been perpetrated at Washington—"*one Member of Congress has degraded himself and the body, by spitting in the face of another*"!!! We learn that it was *Mr. Plummer* of Mississippi (a Jackson man) who took offence at some remarks of *Mr. Slade*, of Vermont, on the Wiscasset affair.

Masonic.—The Tenth Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina will be held at Tarborough on Saturday the 23d day of June.

The Indian War.—Official accounts received at Louisville, Ken. give information of a battle between the Sac and Fox Indians and a detachment of 275 mounted volunteers of Illinois, in which the Indians were victorious, killing 52 of the volunteers, among whom were Col. Craven, Col. Thomas, Maj. Morgan, and Capt. Bailey.

Brig. Gen. Atkinson, the Commander of the U. S. Troops. was in a most perilous situation. All his expresses had been cut off by the Indians.

The Governor of Illinois has called out 2000 of the mounted militia of that State, to assemble on the 10th June. These, with the troops already in the field, it is supposed will put down all opposition.

To the Editor of the Observer.

I feel much alarmed when I think of the neglect of the proper authorities in this town, to procure Ladder's and Hooks, and such like apparatus, for protection against fire. We ought to have a Hook and Ladder Company formed immediately. The Ladders and Hooks should be kept in a suitable carriage, to be transported at once to any part of the town. A small building might, in a few moments be demolished, with proper Hooks and Ropes, where it would be impossible to apply powder. Ladders we all know are *very necessary*. It is very important also to have a *Powder Company*, whose special business should be to take several kegs of powder in a small box cart covered with tin to the place of danger, and have the implements ready to commence operations at once. Our peculiar danger demands the application of means which are adequate in the case of necessity. If any thing is intended to be done, efficiently, let those who belong to these several Companies enjoy such immunities as will make them responsible, and punctual; or in case of neglect, which will render the imposition of fines just.

I have been prodigiously frightened to-day, at the reflection of our exposed situation, and have thought proper, and do accordingly issue this my mandate, to the proper authorities of this town, that they forthwith adopt such measures for the protection and preservation of this town as that I can conscientiously approve. If they fail to do this, I will immediately leave the place.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

By his Excellency's command,
SAMUEL LOOKOUT, Secretay.

[The writer of the above will perceive that we take the liberty to omit one sentence. We do so because we believe the reflection it conveys to be unjust, and because it would probably lead to a controversy.
ED. OBSERVER.

We have not room for a particular notice of the proceedings of Congress. The Senate has been closely engaged on the Bank question, and the House on the Tariff.

Mr. Condict's resolutions in relation to the outrages on members, have been again rejected, 112 votes to 78.

A resolution has been adopted instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire what further laws were necessary to enforce the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The following article will forever put to rest all doubts as to the reality of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—doubts which have long since ceased to be harbored in this State, but which a mass of direct evidence had not been sufficient to silence abroad. Even Mr. Jefferson, it will be recollected, contradicted and ridiculed the whole affair. He *ought* to have known better, for several of the identical expressions contained in *his* Declaration of Independence of July 1776, were contained in the Mecklenburg Declaration of 1775. Mr. Force deserves the thanks of the people of North Carolina for thus establishing the claim of their State to the honor of having made the first Declaration of Independence, and to the additional credit of being the first to ask Congress to make a Declaration in the name of the united Colonies.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Mecklenburg (N. C.) Resolutions of May 19, 1775.—On the 30th of April, 1818, the Raleigh Register published the Resolutions (which have since been called a Declaration of Independence) made by a Committee consisting of two Delegates from each Militia Company in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, which assembled in Charlotte, May 19, 1775, "to devise ways and means to aid and assist their suffering brethren in Boston; and also generally to adopt measures to extricate themselves from the impending storm, and to secure, unimpaired, their inalienable rights, privileges, and liberties, from the dominant grasp of British imposition and tyranny."

The publication of the Proceedings and Resolutions of this meeting, in the Raleigh Register of April 30, 1818, produced the following remarks in the Essex Register: "The Mecklenburg Resolutions, as copied from the Raleigh Register, have not had universal credit. It is surprising that they have been so long unknown. Though the publisher says they rest upon high authority, the public would be pleased to know more about them. If they are forgeries, they are highly criminal, and we agree that fictions of this kind, five-and forty years after the pretended fact, ought to be discountenanced by every man of honor, and this in particular ought to be hunted from the dark cavern in which it originated. The more ingenious the invention, the more detestable."

To satisfy the editor of the Essex Register, and the public, that the papers were genuine, the editor of the Raleigh Register published a Letter from Wm. B. Alexander, dated February 7, 1819, to Mr. Macon, then a Senator in Congress, and a Certificate of J. McKnitt, on the subject, the publication of which drew from Mr. Jefferson a letter to Ex-President John Adams, discrediting and ridiculing the whole affair. There the matter appears to have rested.

As it is possible that all doubts may not have been removed by the proofs submitted in support of the authenticity of the papers, any additional and confirmatory evidence, of a character to settle the question, must be desirable. The following extract (which has been furnished to us by Mr. Force, of this city, who has been for several years collecting, and now possesses, a large and valuable stock of ante-revolutionary papers, illustrating the causes which led to that event) is offered for that purpose. It is from a proclamation of the Royal Governor of the then colony of North Carolina, who had fled from his government, and taken refuge on board of one of the King's ships, in which he denounces in very indignant terms, all the proceedings of the Continental Congress, and of the People, tending to promote the liberties of America.

It may not be improper to add here, that North Carolina was the first colony that instructed their delegates in the Congress to vote for a Declaration of Independence. The instruction bears date, April 12, 1776, and was laid before Congress, May 27, the same day, but before the Virginia Resolutions of May 15, were presented.

Extract from a Proclamation of JOSIAH MARTIN, *Royal Governor of North Carolina, dated, "on board of his Majesty's ship Cruizer, in Cape Fear river, this 8th day of August, anno domini,* 1775."

"And whereas, I have also seen a most infamous publication in the Cape Fear Mercury, importing to be a set of Resolves of a set of People, styling themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg, most traitorously declaring the entire dissolution of the Laws, Government, and Constitution of this country, and setting up a system of rule and regulation, repugnant to the laws, and subversive of his Majesty's Government."—*Remembrancer, vol. 2, p.* 166, *published by J. Almon, London,* 1776.

Outrage.—On the 26th ult., a piece of a horse shoe was thrown from the gallery into the Chamber of the Senate of the U. States, whilst that body was in session, passing near the head of one or more Senators. On Mr. Calhoun's being made acquainted with the circumstance, he ordered the man who had committed the offence, to be taken into custody; which was done, as he was endeavouring to make a hasty retreat. The man appearing to be somewhat deranged, he was discharged by order of the Vice President, with orders that he should not be permitted to enter the precincts of the Senate again on any pretence.

Mr. Houghton, the Fire King, is published in the Columbia (S. C.) Times of Friday last, as a detected imposter. It seems they got some "Nullification poison," which killed all the cats and dogs that could be produced, maugre Mr. Houghton's antidote, and he finally "exploded," as the Times calls it, leaving bills to the amount of $13 unpaid. It is supposed that a deception was practised by removing the phial of genuine poison and substituting some harmless liquid.

Notwithstanding this, we are of opinion that Mr. H. really performed all that he professed, and therefore think injustice has been done him.

Statue of Washington.—It gives us pleasure to announce the arrival in this City, of Mr. Ball Hughes, the gentleman with whom Governor Stokes has contracted, pursuant to a resolution of the last Legislature, for the restoration of our mutilated Statue of WASHINGTON. We are highly gratified to perceive, that this eminent Artist entertains undiminished confidence in his ability to invest this *chef d'ouvre* of CANOVA with all its original beauty; and that he entered on the work with such promptitude and enthusiasm, as to *insure* its completion by the meeting of our next Legislature.—*Ral. Reg.*

DEATH OF GEN. SUMTER.

This venerable relick of revolutionary glory—at once the patriot and the patriarch of his country's history—died at his residence at South Mount, S. C., on the 1st inst. full of years and full of honors.—*Camden Journal.*

The Bill which originated in the Senate to extend and explain the provisions of the Revolutionary Pension Acts, having yesterday finally passed the House of Representatives, wants only the signature of the President, (which it will doubtless receive,) to become a law. We published a copy of the bill a few days ago, and need not now repeat all its provisions in detail. It is sufficient for general information to state that it provides that each of the surviving officers, and soldiers, and Indian spies, who served in the continental line, &c. State troops, volunteers, or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the Revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act of the fifteenth May, 1828, be authorized to receive the amount of his full pay, according to his rank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain; such pay to commence from the 4th day of March, 1831, and to continue during his life; and that any such officer or private, who served in the continental line, State troops, volunteers, or militia, a term or terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to receive, during his life, each, according to his term of service, an amount, bearing such proportion to the annuity granted to the same rank for the service of two years, as his term of service did to the term aforesaid: to commence from the fourth day of March, 1831. This is a measure of beneficence, which will lighten the burthen of years of many a time worn veteran.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. J. Gales & Son:

Congress after much warm debate, and great diversity of opinion, on the Apportionment Bill, having at last, agreed upon the ratio of 47,700 as the basis of representation; I have examined what will be its effects on North Carolina, and find there will be an unrepresented fraction of 20,366, and that this State in the number of its representatives will stand in *statu quo*.

By dividing the whole of our *representable* population, viz., 640,466, by 13, our number of representatives, it will be found, that there will be one for every 49,250 nearly. Assuming the census list in the "Star Almanac" to be correct, our Congressional districts contain the following numbers:

DISTRICT 1st.

Perquimons,	6,317
Chowan,	5,184
Camden,	5,909
Currituck,	6,744
Gates,	6,406
Pasquotank,	7,562
Hertford,	6,056
	44,178

DISTRICT 2d.

Northampton,	10,288
Bertie,	9,529
Martin,	7,231
Halifax,	13,822
	40,870

DISTRICT 3d.

Beaufort,	9,287
Edgecomb,	12,103
Tyrrell,	4,180
Hyde,	5,401
Pitt,	10,151
Washington,	3,877
	45,000

DISTRICT 4th.

Lenoir,	6,185
Craven,	11,879
Jones,	4,388
Carteret,	5,969
Wayne,	8,981
Greene,	5,164
Johnston,	9,482
	51,978

DISTRICT 5th.

New Hanover,	8,560
Brunswick,	5,282
Onslow,	6,656
Duplin,	9,601
Sampson,	10,094
Bladen,	6,551
Columbus,	3,709
	50,453

DISTRICT 6th.

Franklin,	8,681
Granville,	15,681
Warren,	8,947
Nash,	7,009
	49,318

DISTRICT 7th.

Richmond,	7,921
Anson,	12,172
Moore,	7,081
Cumberland,	12,801
Robeson,	8,388
Montgomery,	10,000
	58,343

DISTRICT 8th.

Orange,	20,959
Wake,	17,173
Person,	8,254
	46,366

DISTRICT 9th.

Rockingham,	11,201
Stokes,	15,059
Guilford,	17,712
Caswell,	12,614
	56,586

DISTRICT 10th.

Randolph,	11,815
Rowan,	18,315
Davidson,	12,651
Chatham,	13,454
	57,235

DISTRICT 11th.

Mecklenburg,	17,217
Cabarrus,	7,894
Lincoln,	20,643
	45,754

DISTRICT 12th.

Burke,	16,283
Rutherford,	16,194
Haywood,	4,477
Buncombe,	15,590
Macon,	5,201
	57,745

DISTRICT 13th.

Wilkes,	11,353
Surry,	13,727
Iredell,	13,766
Ashe,	6,794
	45,640

From the above it is obvious, that the present classification of counties will be very unjust, and in these contentious times, it will be very difficult so to arrange the counties into districts as to give satisfaction to all. Will some of your Correspondents give any substantial reasons why North Carolina may not pursue the course of Georgia, in electing her representatives by general ticket? Georgia is, if not the most democratic State in the Union in her institutions, she is certainly as much so: or how would the plan of Kentucky suit, by dividing the State into three or four districts, each of which having a number of delegates proportioned to its numbers?

A CALCULATOR.

MARRIED,

In Chatham County, on 31st May, by the Rev. Angus McCollum, Mr. WM. A. RIVES, to Miss LYDIA REID.

DIED,

In Anson County, on the 26th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH BENTON, consort of Mr. William H. Benton, and daughter of Archibald Caraway, Esq. A large circle of friends and relations and an affectionate husband, have to deplore her untimely loss.

Communicated.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½ ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8¼. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 9. Corn 60 a 62. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

TOWN MEETING.

PURSUANT to a call made for that purpose, a Town Meeting will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. to make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of the ensuing Anniversary of American Independence.

JAS. BAKER,
June 5th, 1832. *Mag. Police, pro tem.*

CLAY MEETING.

☞ A meeting of the citizens of the Town of Fayetteville and County of Cumberland, who are friendly to the election of HENRY CLAY to the office of President of the United States, will he held at the Court House in this place, to-morrow, (Wednesday) at 3 o'clock P. M. *Fayetteville, June 4th*, 1832.

Fayetteville Water Works.

AT a meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works Company, held on the 1st inst., GURDON DEMING, Esq., was appointed Superintendant, with full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter to become due to the Company.

E. J. HALE, Sec'y.
June 4th, 1832.

WATER WORKS for sale.

MY undivided half of the Fayetteville WATER WORKS will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For terms, &c., apply to Mr E. J. Hale.

WM. NICHOLS,
May 30, 1832. of Alabama.

I WILL also sell my undivided half in the above Property. E. J. HALE.
May 30, 1832. 83tf.

Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his father, known as the Newby House. The situation is high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached, with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land. For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.

SAMUEL NICHOLS.
June 5, 1832. 83tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Stock of Goods to Messrs. Smith & McDonald, earnestly requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can, or will be granted. Mr. A. A. T. Smith is fully authorized to collect and grant discharges.

The Subscriber takes pleasure in recommending to his friends and former customers, the two Young Gentlemen to whom he has sold his Stock, as being faithful and complete workmen. Having served him many years, both as Apprentices and Journeymen, he feels confident that all business entrusted to them will be done neatly and punctually.

DUNCAN SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1832. 83tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH & McDONALD,

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

☞TAKE NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned against making any purchase or contract for rent with Samuel F. Nelson, or his Agent, Duncan Mac Rae, Sen'r, of any part of the Wharves or Ware Houses situate in Lower Fayetteville, well known as the property, formerly owned by Duncan Thompson. The said S. F. Nelson having no right, title, or interest in or to the said property. The aforesaid property was purchased by me on my individual account, and for which I hold the title, made to me by the State Bank of North Carolina.

BENJ'N RUSH.
June 4th 1832. 83tf.

Important Facts,

ON the subject of Temperance, selected from the Fourth Annual Report of the American Temperance Society, by the direction of the North Carolina State Society, and addressed by them to the inhabitants of the State, embodied in a pamphlet of sixteen pages, neatly printed, for sale at $1 per 100, at the Store of Caswell S. Bray, one door east of Messrs. E. & I. Blake. *June 5.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.

John McKay
vs } LEVY ON LAND.
Jacob Wilks and James Wilks.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wilks, one of the Defendants, is an inhabitant of another State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, for six weeks, for the said Defendant, James Wilks, to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken ex parte as to him, and the Lands levied on condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.—[From the Minutes.]

(83-6w. A. McEACHIN, Clerk.

Ranaway from the Subscriber

ON the 26th instant, a mulatto Apprentice Boy, 19 years of age, named W[illegible]OINS, but commonly calls himself William Black—he is a low, heavy built boy. I hereby forewarn all persons from hiring, harboring or trading with said Boy, under the penalties prescribed by law. Five Cents reward will be given for the delivery of said boy, but no thanks.

JAS. M. BUTLER.
May 19, 1832. 83-1w

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY
Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.
December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

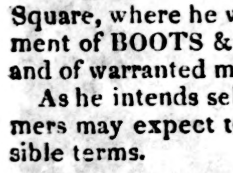
465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
✕ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, } OIL,
Paint, and } OIL,
Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle | POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.
Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.



The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.
☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.
March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:
20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.
January 24.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

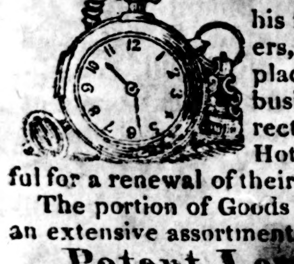
To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.
May 1, 1832.

WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,



Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above busines, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists of an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,
With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

For Rent,

THE *WHARF* and *WARE HOUSES* in Campbellton, late the property of D. Thompson and now owned by Benjamin Rush. For particulars apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN CRUSOE.
May 21, 1832. 81-4w.

REAL ESTATE.

THE Subscribers are empowered to sell that valuable Plantation owned by John Murchison, Esq. including the Summer Place formerly occupied by E. L. Winslow, Esq., with the rich Low Lands adjoining the river. If the above property is not sold at private sale before the County Court in June next, it will then be offered at Public Auction, on a credit of one, two and three years.

Together with Horses and Mules, Cows and Hogs, Fodder and Hay, Farming Utensils, Blacksmiths' Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

WILLKINGS & CO.
May 21st, 1832. 81 3w.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.
March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.
November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments. AMOS KIMBALL.
April 24.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.
May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.
☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.
July 26. 38tf.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞**One Gig and Harness** for sale.
January 23, 1832. 64tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.
For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

J. R. McCORMAC.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful [article.
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and S[illegible]
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, [illegible]ck,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.
Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

Richard Maynard & Co,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.
April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.
Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68tf

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.
February 14, 1832. 67tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.
Also in Store,
Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 76-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other businesspertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.
Fayetteville, June 27. 39tf.